

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XXII

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

NO. 24

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The city board of trustees met in regular session in the city hall last Monday evening.

An application was received from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for permission to place a pole on Division street, near the Enterprise foundry plant.

Referred to City Engineer Kneese.

An application was received from Contractor R. C. Stickle for permission to place building material on a portion of Miller avenue in front of the new Coffinberry residence on that street.

Referred to City Engineer Kneese.

A communication was received from the United Railroads in the matter of that company asking for an electric railroad franchise on the new Grand avenue extension.

Ordered placed on file.

Contractors O'Rourke & Grady in a communication asked to be given an extension of time in which to complete their contract in constructing the new free public library building on Grand avenue.

An extension of thirty days was granted.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noriega in a communication offered to donate to the city 200 government report books for use in the new library.

The offer was accepted.

A communication, inclosing duplicate agreements in reference to installing a large electric alarm gong at the corner of Grand and Linden avenues, was received from the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

President Holston and Clerk Smith were authorized to enter into an agreement with the company to install the gong.

E. T. McGettigan, manager of the Peninsula Industrial Commission, appeared before the board and explained the purposes of the organization of which he is manager and asked that a monthly financial donation be given the commission for publicity purposes.

The board decided to give \$10 per month.

E. W. Florence, San Mateo county manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, appeared before the board in behalf of his company in the matter of removing the high electric light and power poles lately erected along Miller avenue.

It was decided that the board will have a conference with the officials of the company shortly and come to some conclusion in the matter.

Monthly reports of city officials were presented as follows:

City Clerk Smith—

General fund—May 1, 1915, balance brought forward, \$5865. 83. Received from city taxes, \$12.68; peddler's license, \$10; special liquor permits, \$15; interest on deposits, \$23.65;

total, \$61.33. Grand total, \$5927.16. Expenditures as per warrants drawn, \$905.84. Cash to balance, \$5021.32.

Sewer fund—May 1, 1915, balance brought forward, \$5. Received from sale of two sewer bonds, \$2000. Total, \$2005.

Storm sewer fund No. 1—May 1, 1915, balance brought forward, \$295.34. No receipts and no expenditures.

Sinking fund for redemption of sewer bonds—May 1, 1915, balance brought forward, \$4126.62. Received from interest on two sewer bonds, \$178.06; city taxes, \$786; total, \$185.92. Grand total, \$4312.54.

Library fund—May 1, 1915, balance brought forward, \$1004.99; received from city taxes, \$1.79. Total, \$1006.78.

Library building fund—May 1, 1915, balance brought forward, \$170. Received from Carnegie Corporation, \$2600. Total, \$2770. Expenditures as per warrants drawn, \$1200. Cash balance on hand, \$1570.

Grand avenue extension fund—May 1, 1915, balance brought forward, \$2871.39; received from city taxes, \$5.08. Total, \$2876.47. Expenditures as per warrants drawn, \$1000. Cash to balance, \$1876.47.

City Treasurer Kauffmann's report was the same as the clerk's. In addition he reported \$15,937.44 on deposit in the Bank of South San Francisco.

City Recorder Rehberg reported one case of misdemeanor during May. No fines collected.

Following is the report of City Health Officer Ivan W. Keith: "Two houses fumigated and released from quarantine. Bakery and fish market inspected. Three written notices served on property owners to provide necessary sewerage connections. South San Francisco water inspected and slight contamination found in reservoir. Recommended that reservoir be thoroughly cleaned and screening placed around it, making it impossible for birds to get inside, all of which has been done."

Claims against the city were approved and ordered paid.

BUSINESS WILL SOON BE RUSHING AT LOCAL STEEL PLANT

The Pacific Coast Steel Company is receiving new orders for its plant in this city so rapidly that it will soon have to start a double shift.

It is turning out 600 tons of steel product for Yokohama, Japan, and 400 tons for Siam.

The company has obtained an order for 2500 tons of pipe plate material for the railroad supply company, and if an order that the company is seeking is obtained, double the number of steel workers will be employed on work that will last the balance of the year.

More improvements will be made at the plant as soon as time can be spared to close down temporarily.

Bay Shore Auto Line Now Running.

South San Francisco (terminal corner Grand and Linden avenues) to factories, 6:30 to 8:15 a. m. and 4:20 to 5:30 p. m. Fare 5 cents each way. To Bay Shore, 8:15 a. m. every 40 minutes to 5:30 p. m. Leave Bay Shore for South San Francisco, 8:35 a. m. and every 40 minutes to 4 p. m. Fare 10 cents each way. Connect with electric cars at Bay Shore, so as to make trip to Market street, San Francisco, in 30 minutes. Will take parties by appointment after 7 p. m. for \$1.25 per hour. Advt.

LETTER LIST.

Unclaimed letters in the postoffice at South San Francisco, June 11, 1915:

Domestic—Alder, Mrs. Mollie; Bedell, Mrs. George E.; Negalha, Manuel Jacinto Medieros; Picossi, Ernesto; Pasquino, P.; Ramos, Emilio; Saloonffe, Mr.

Foreign—Cammulleri, Giuseppe; Lopresti, Domenico; Mangini, G.; Norwood A.

E. E. Cunningham, Postmaster.

For Rent—Four-room cottage. Apply 417 Linden avenue. Advt.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

The railroad crossing at San Bruno road in this city has been closed.

Mrs. C. C. Conrad and children have gone to Halfmoon Bay with her mother to spend about two months.

Walter L. Money had his neck severely sprained in a motorcycle collision accident last Sunday on the state highway.

The spring term of the local school has ended, and the summer vacation is now on for eight weeks. The fall session will commence on August 9th.

Dr. Ivan W. Keith has purchased a new Studebaker touring automobile.

Dr. T. C. Doak has moved with his family into the Kneese bungalow at Miller and Eucalyptus avenues.

South City Lodge, No. 832, L. O. O. M., will give an all-night dance in Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, June 26th. Union music has been engaged. General admission 25 cents.

Don't forget the grand picnic given by Tippecanoe Social Club at Millett's Park, Colma. Sunday afternoon, June 20, 1915. Good union music. Valuable gate prizes. Admission, 25 cents.

A jitney, driven by William Knudsen and carrying seven passengers bound for San Mateo, crashed into a vegetable wagon on the state highway near this city Tuesday, but nobody was injured in the smash.

The following work is to be done by the telephone company in this district not later than July: One pair cable from South San Francisco to San Bruno, costing \$7500, and an additional cable in San Mateo, costing \$4500.

Miss Grace Hobbler, who has been teaching school in this city for some time, has departed for Hanford and will later go to Berkeley to perfect herself in music. She leaves many warm friends in this city.

The local board of school trustees is preparing to improve the new building on the grammar school grounds and install the high school in it at the beginning of the next term. Repairs will also be made to the old primary school building on Baden avenue.

The ladies of St. Patrick's booth for the bazaar to be given by the Ladies' Sodality of All Souls' Church next September were hostesses to a well-attended whist party in Guild Hall last Tuesday evening. All who attended had a delightful time. Beautiful prizes were given away.

The concrete base work on Linden avenue extension to San Bruno road has been completed and in a few days the top coating of asphalt will be laid. This will be a splendid improvement when finally completed. The new highway is twenty-four feet wide and about a quarter of a mile in length. A five-foot circular corrugated pipe culvert has been laid under the highway a short distance above Armour avenue to carry off storm waters in the winter season.

Supervisor James T. Casey was a visitor to this city on Wednesday and Thursday for the purpose of looking after repairs to the bay shore county highway. Speaking of connecting Grand avenue extension with the state highway near Leipsic crossing, Mr. Casey stated that he would build a macadamized temporary road for that purpose and later change it to a modern highway. He is repairing the boulevard back of the cemeteries, and said that the work of rebuilding Mission road from the state highway to the limits of this city would be completed before winter.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars.

BASEBALL

Merchants Still Keep on Winning.

The South City Merchants defeated the Merckles of San Francisco last Sunday in a slugging fest.

At the beginning of the game and for three innings the Merchants went down in one, two and three order. But this didn't last very long. The boys got one run in the fourth and seven in the fifth. After that start the opposing team could not stop the sluggers. When these Merchants get started, nobody can stop them.

Guenley, the Merchants' pitcher, again starred in the box with eleven strike-outs to his credit. This boy has an average of twelve strike-outs a game, which is some pitching. Belloni was the leading sticker of the day.

The South City Merchants will play the Sunset Koveralls of San Francisco Sunday at 10 o'clock, and a good game is expected.

SOUTH CITY MERCHANTS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Otto, 3b.	6	2	2	1	3	0
Hyland, cf.	1	4	0	3	0	0
Howard, 2b.	5	3	2	1	1	1
Pourcans, 1b.	6	2	1	6	0	0
Carriero, c.	4	1	2	11	0	1
Cordano, ss.	6	0	2	4	2	0
Kent, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Guenley, p.	3	3	2	0	3	1
Belloni, lf.	5	3	3	1	0	1
Ryan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	41	19	15	27	9	4

MERCKLES.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Zachoreck, 2b.	4	1	5	4	1	1
Farrar, 3b.	4	2	2	4	1	0
Carsader, c.	5	1	1	6	1	1
Dell, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	1
McFarland, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Mitter, cf.	4	1	0	2	1	1
Lerrill, ss.	5	1	2	0	1	1
Berter, 1b.	3	2	0	6	0	0
Herz, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	1
Totals	38	12	10	24	8	6

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Ryan, Pourcans, Zachoreck and Farrar. Stolen bases—Hyland, Pourcans, Carriero, Farrar, Dell and Berter. First base on called balls—Off McFarland, 8; off Guenley, 5. Struck out—By Guenley, 11; by McFarland, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Howard and Carriero. Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—Bissett. Scorer—H. Hyland.

Home Team Beats St. Dominic's.

Last Sunday the home team easily defeated the St. Dominic's team of San Francisco in a one-sided game by a score of 17 to 1. The redeeming features of the game were the heavy slugging of the winners and the pitching of Hyland, who allowed but two scratch singles. The score:

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

	AB.	R.	H.	E.
H. Hyland, lf.	6	4	5	1
W. Hyland, cf.	6	3	5	1
Fischer, rf.	5	1	1	0
Storek, 2b.	6	3	4	0
Harker, ss.	5	3	2	1
Steele, 3b.	6	1	2	0
Bissett, 1b.	4	0	2	0
M. Hyland, p.	5	1	1	1
Lodge, c.	5	1	2	0
Totals	48	17	24	4

ST. DOMINIC'S.

	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Byrne, 1b.	4	0	0	0
Feeney, 3b.	4	0	0	0
Jordan, p. & c.	3	1	0	0
Williamson, ss. & p.	3	0	0	3

STATE HIGHWAY IN THIS COUNTY SHOULD BE FINISHED

To relieve San Mateo county of responsibility for the condition of the road between Beresford and Redwood City, along which over 10,000 automobiles bump weekly, the supervisors are considering placing billboards at each end explaining that the stretch is on the route of the state highway, and that if improved it is to be improved by the state highway commission.

Supervisor W. H. Brown announced last Monday that the upkeep of this section has cost the county \$1100 a month and there is no more money for it.

Under a promise that this section would be rushed to completion as soon as funds were available, the supervisors bought \$100,000 worth of bonds from the state highway commission. This money was turned over to the commission eighteen months ago, but the work has not been started.

Collins, cf.	3	0	0	0
Nelson, lf.	3	0	0	0
Fournier, rf.	3	0	1	1
Young, c.	2	0	0	0
Bailey, 2b.	3	0	1	0
Totals	28	1	2	4

SUMMARY.

Stolen bases—H. Hyland, Storek, W. Hyland (2), Haaker, M. Hyland, Byrne. Three-base hit—Bissett. Two-base hits—H. Hyland (2), W. Hyland (2), Steele. Sacrifice hit—M. Hyland. Double play—Steele to Storek to Bissett. Pitchers' record—11 runs 16 hits off Jordan in 6 innings; 6 runs 8 hits off Williamson in 2 innings. Struck out—By Hyland, 8; by Jordan, 1; by Williamson, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hyland, 2; off Jordan, 2; off Williamson, 1. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Maderos.

To-morrow (Sunday) the local team will meet the fast Order of Railway Employees' team of San Francisco. This team has been beating most of the teams around the bay, therefore a good game can be expected.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Last Wednesday evening the graduates of the local grammar school held a party at the school house. Enjoyable games were played and all had a good time.

* * *

Thursday evening a farewell party was held by the students of the local high school. The principal event of the evening was a miniature zone, each student manipulating one of the concessions. Refreshments were served at "Inside Inn" by the refreshment committee. All agreed that they had spent an enjoyable evening.



A PART OF AND ALWAYS FOR CALIFORNIA

Managed by Californians
Operated by Californians

THE PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Represents a Capital Investment in California of

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

It furnishes "Pacific Service" to 380,000 consumers.

It serves two-thirds of the population of the State of California.

It supplies all the gas and electricity used by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and its exhibitors.

It furnishes all the electric current that operates San Francisco's municipal street railroad system.

Its rates are lower than are charged by any other company in the United States for similar service.

It is, in every sense of the word, a Home Industry.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Head Office, 445 Sutter St., San Francisco

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF
THIRTY COUNTIES IN NORTH-CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

JUNE 5, 1905

TEN YEARS AGO TO-DAY

This Bank opened its doors for business. We have enjoyed a healthy and steady growth in depositors and assets.

The number of depositors to date being 1233.

Our assets being over a HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

4 Per Cent Interest on Savings

Bank of South San Francisco

COMMERCIAL

SAVINGS

Woman's World

A Woman Who Has Had
Two Distinct Professions.



MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE

New York and the United States have many interesting women to their credit, but they are usually women who have made a specialty of one profession and have won distinction thereby. Miss De Wolfe is unique in that she left the stage when a star and has since devoted herself to interior decorating. Miss De Wolfe lives with a friend, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, in a house which was originally a four story and basement house of pinkish brown stone and had an ugly stair from the street to the front door. Miss De Wolfe says:

"I wanted to prove to my friends that it was possible to take one of the darkest and grimmest of city houses and make it an abode of sunshine and light, and I wanted to furnish the whole house exactly as I pleased—for once!"

The first thing she did was to tear away the front stoop and give the house an entrance door just below the street level. The stairway running up from the hall was torn out and the whole front of the house thrown into the drawing room, the staircase being rebuilt in the center of the house. It has been called "The Little House of Many Mirrors," for much of its spaciousness and charm is the effect of skillfully managed reflections.

The stair landings are most ingeniously planned. There are landings that lead directly from the stairs into the rooms of each floor, and back of one of the mirrored stair walls there is a little balcony, connecting the rooms on that floor, that is a private passage way.

In the dining room Miss De Wolfe is guilty of a trick, but it is a very clever and pretty trick. The two windows in this room are obviously windows by day, but at night two sliding doors of mirrors are drawn, just as a curtain would be drawn, to fill the window spaces. This is a little bit tricky, but it is a very good trick.

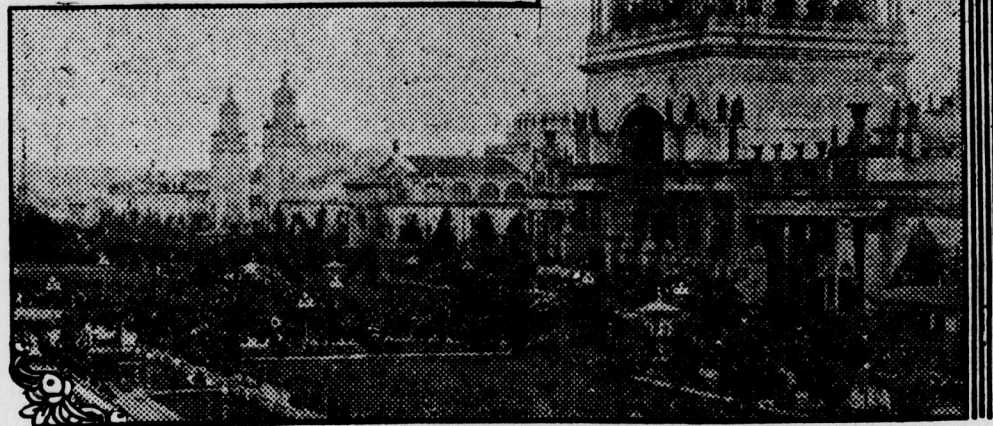
The walls of this house are painted a dull French gray, and there is no paper at all. It is not a shining paint, but of a dull finish that has to be properly done to be effective. On this subject Miss De Wolfe says:

"To me the most beautiful wall is the plain and dignified painted wall, broken into graceful panels by the use of narrow moldings, with lighting fixtures carefully placed and every picture and mirror hung with classic precision. This wall is just as appropriate to the six room cottage as to the twenty room house. If I could always find perfect walls I'd always paint them and never use a yard of paper. Painted walls, when very well done, are dignified and restful and most sanitary. The trouble is that too few plasterers know how to smooth the wall surface and too few workmen know how to apply paint properly."

Miss De Wolfe is interested in a new venture in New York city, which is, as one man remarked one day, "the greatest thing in New York." It is a roof garden called the Strand Roof Garden, which is run on the cafeteria plan. But dancing can be enjoyed there at noon by shopgirls or any working girl or young man absolutely free of charge. The place is wonderfully decorated in pale greens and soft creams, and each little table has its vase of seasonable flowers. A chaperon is always there to take charge of the manners of the place.

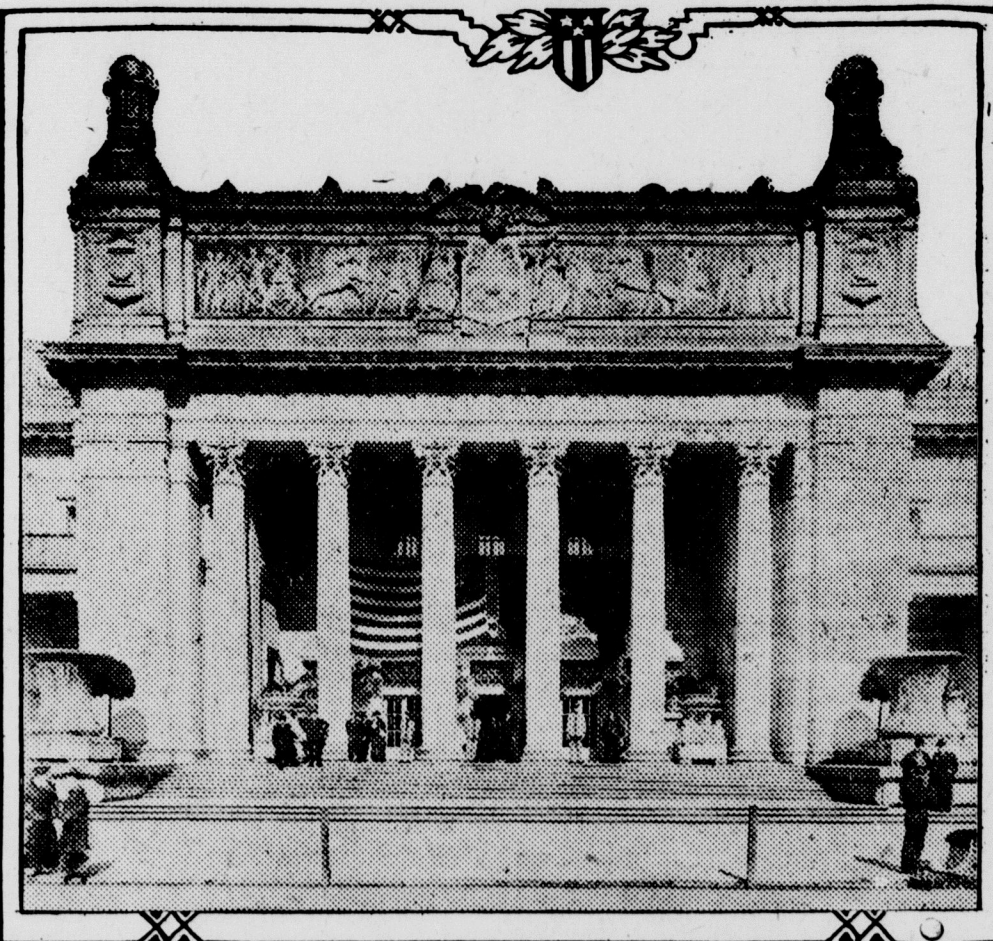
Opening Day at Panama-Pacific Exposition Broke All Exposition Attendance Records

ALL attendance records for expositions were broken at the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco on Feb. 20. Vast crowds thronged the grounds when President Wilson pressed the button in Washington, and each day since the attendance has been enormous. The huge buildings and beautiful thoroughfares hummed with activity and have continued to do so. The Exposition has already demonstrated at this early date that it will be a great success in every way.



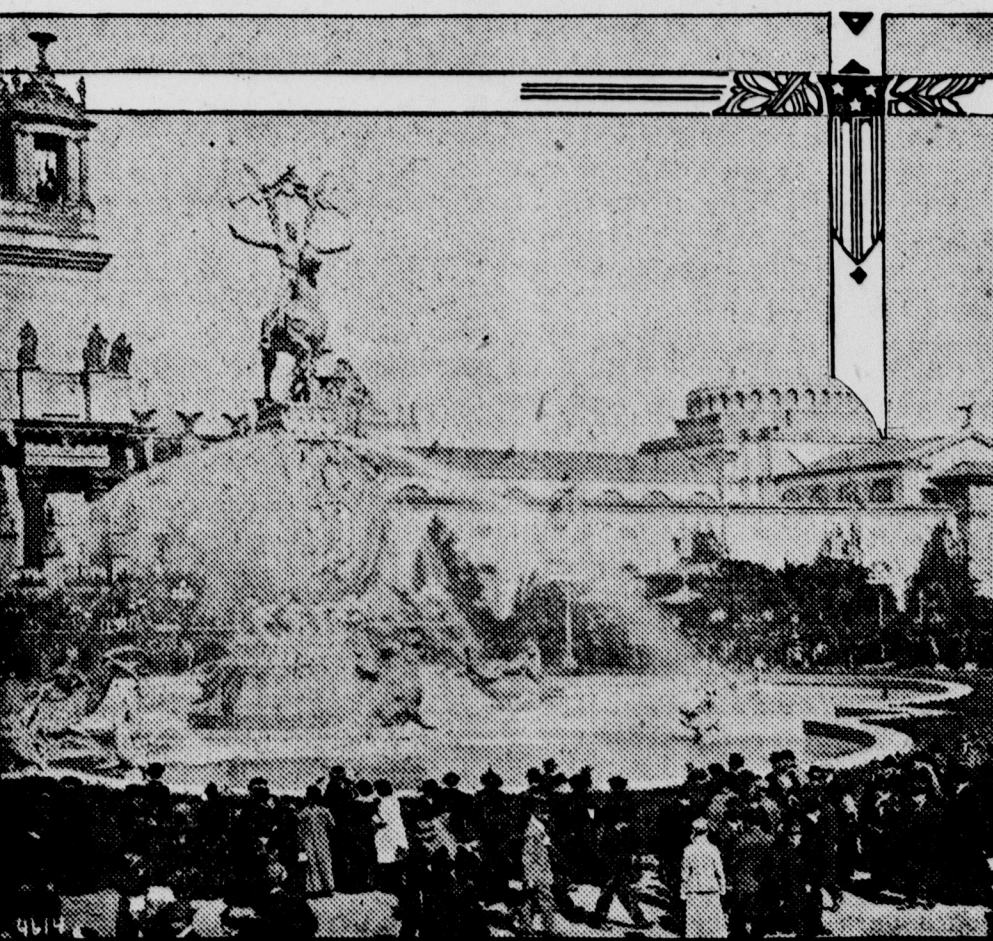
From Left to Right Are Shown the Palace of Education, Palace of Liberal Arts and Tower of Jewels.

One of the State Buildings at the Great Exposition



THIS picture shows the entrance to the New York State building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. This is a wonderfully handsome structure of Greco-Roman design and is finished in travertine to match the color scheme of the exhibit palaces. New York city also has an individual pavilion at the Exposition. The building and furnishings cost \$1,000,000.

Fountain of Energy When President Wilson Opened the Panama-Pacific Exposition



THE Fountain of Energy when the water was released by President Wilson pressing a button at Washington on the opening day of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. This fountain is the work of A. Stirling Calder and is between the Tower of Jewels and the main entrance at Scott street.

South San Francisco

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

March 1, 1915.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

7:01 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

7:16 a. m.

7:42 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

8:03 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

8:44 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

9:23 a. m.

9:53 a. m.

11:23 a. m.

1:42 p. m.

3:42 p. m.

5:14 p. m.

5:32 p. m.

7:28 p. m.

8:23 p. m.

(Except Saturday and Sunday)

11:39 p. m.

(Saturday and Sunday)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:47 a. m.

7:17 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

8:28 a. m.

10:58 a. m.

11:58 a. m.

1:37 p. m.

3:17 p. m.

4:36 p. m.

5:24 p. m.

(Except Sunday)

5:58 p. m.

(Except Sunday)

6:25 p. m.

6:47 p. m.

8:27 p. m.

9:46 p. m.

12:02 p. m.

(Theatre Train)

POSTOFFICE

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. Money order office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mails leave Postoffice twenty minutes before trains.

MAILS DISPATCHED.

South, 6:47 a. m.

North, 8:04 a. m.

South, 11:57 a. m.

North, 12:13 p. m.

South, 2:26 p. m.

North, 3:42 p. m.

North, 7:03 p. m.

MAILS RECEIVED.

North, 6:02 a. m.

North, 11:57 a. m.

South, 12:13 p. m.

South, 2:26 p. m.

South, 3:42 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—G. W. Holston (President), F. A. Cunningham, Geo. H. Wallace, J. H. Kelley, J. C. McGovern. Clerk and Deputy Tax Collector.... W. J. Smith. Treasurer.....E. P. Kauffmann. Attorney.....J. W. Coleherd. Engineer and Supt. of Streets.....George A. Kneese. Recorder.....Wm. Rehberg. Marshal.....H. W. Kneese. Night Watchman.....W. P. Acheson. Health Officer.....Dr. I. W. Keith. BOARD OF HEALTH—E. E. Cunningham, William Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, George Kneese (Secretary). SCHOOL TRUSTEES—C. C. Conrad, E. N. Brown, J. J. Dowd.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck. Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain. Tax Collector.....A. McSweeney. District Attorney.....Franklin Swart. Assessor.....C. D. Hayward. County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash. County Recorder.....H. O. Heiner. Sheriff.....M. Sheehan. Auditor.....J. J. Shields. Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud. Coroner.....Dr. W. A. Brooke. Surveyor.....James V. Neuman. Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D. Officials—First Township. Supervisor.....James T. Casey. Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Johnson. Constables.....John F. Davis. Constables.....Jas. C. Wallace. Constables.....J. H. Parker. Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST

—OF THE—

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

County of San Mateo, State of California

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1915

All property herein described is situated in said City of South San Francisco, and reference is hereby made to the maps of said city, in additions and subdivisions on file in the office of the County Recorder of San Mateo County.

Map of City of South San Francisco. Avilho, Ant. M.—Lots 68, 69, block 97. Total tax and costs.....\$ 4.45. Bigot, Theo. and Louis—West one-

half of lot 1, block 98. Total tax and costs.....1.41. Benso, Teresa—West one-half of lot 31, block 101. Total tax and costs.....3.24. Cloud, Myra S.—Lot 108. Total tax and costs.....2.63. Debenedetti, J. L.—East 37 feet 6 inches of lot 1, block 139. Total tax and costs.....15.66. De Luca, Casim.—Lot 49, block 97. Total tax and costs.....5.37. Ghilardi, E.—West one-half of lot 9, east 12 feet 5 inches of lot 10, block 99. Total tax and costs.....4.45. Hind, Louise M.—Lot 7, block 125. Total tax and costs.....3.61. Leonard, Ida H.—West one-half lot 24, block 126½. Total tax and costs.....2.20. Merriam, N.—Lots 16, 17, block 139. Total tax and costs.....5.03. Mirata, Pietro—East one-half of lot 6, block 119. Total tax and costs.....2.63. Moranville, Theda M.—Lot 23, block 103. Total tax and costs.....2.63. McGrath, Kate—Lot 8, block 151. Total tax and costs.....6.73. McGrath, Kate—Northeast 40 feet by 7 feet 9 inches of lot 1, block 134. Total tax and costs.....2.90. Sneath, Geo. R.—East one-half of lot 30, block 96. Total tax and costs.....5.98. Silvalire, Manl.—West one-half of lot 18, block 117. Total tax and costs.....3.84. Silvermail, Jennie—Lot 70, block 97. Total tax and costs.....4.15. Unknown owners—Lot 8, block 97. Total tax and costs.....1.71.

Buckingham Subdivision.

Hoppe, Teresa—Lot 16, block 133. Total tax and costs.....3.84. Van Sant, Leta-Irene and Chas.—Lot 12, block 133. Total tax and costs.....1.47.

Acreage of South San Francisco.

Berkeley Water Front Company—60 acres tide land lots 19, 20, 21, Section 26, Township 3, Range 5. Total tax and costs.....37.07. Crooks, Beatrice—6.76 acres, portion lots 18, 31, Section 27, Township 3, Range 5. Total tax and costs.....4.76. Coryell, J. B.—35.17 acres of land bound north and west by San Bruno Road, east by San Francisco Bay and south by lands of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company. Total tax and costs.....91.92. Crooks, Annie T.—13 acres of tide land, lot 15, Section 27, Township 3, Range 5, lots 22, 23, 24. Total tax and costs.....4.60. Keogh, Thos.—60 acres of tide land, lots 27, 28, 30. Total tax and costs.....19.21. Thompson, Susan E.—60 acres tide land, Section 23, Township 3, Range 5. Total tax and costs.....40.72. Thompson, Susan—8 acres of tide land, lot 29, Section 27, Township 3, Range 5. Total tax and costs.....5.98.

Map Town of Baden.

Benton, Hattie—Lots 5, 7, west of railroad. Total tax and costs.....1.71. Hensley, Geo. A.—Lot 10, block 1. Total tax and costs.....78. Hensley, Geo. A.—Lots 1, 3, 5, 14, 21, 23, 25, block 6. Total tax and costs.....2.76. Hensley, Geo. A.—Lots 9, 11, 13, block 7. Total tax and costs.....1.35. Hensley, Geo. A.—Lots 25, 27, 30, block 8. Total tax and costs.....1.63. Hensley, Geo. A.—Lot 18, north 75 feet of lots 20, 22, 24, 26, block 12. Total tax and costs.....1.63. Hensley, Geo. A.—North 25 feet of lots 19, 21, 23, 25, block 12. Total tax and costs.....1.63. Hensley, Geo. A.—South 50 feet of lots 19, 21, 23, 25, block 12. Total tax and costs.....1.63. Law, Hartland—Lots 41, 42, block 1. Total tax and costs.....1.71. Law, Hartland—Lot 38, block 6. Total tax and costs.....1.10. Law, Hartland—Lots 42, 48, block 7. Total tax and costs.....1.71. Law, Hartland—Lot 22, block 9. Total tax and costs.....1.10. Law, Hartland—Lot 67, block 4. Total tax and costs.....1.10. Otto, Max—Lots 9, 11, block 10. Total tax and costs.....1.71. Palma, Filippo—Lot 34, block 8. Total tax and costs.....1.10. Roche, Margaret—Lots 22, 24, block 6. Total tax and costs.....1.71.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Mateo, ss. Notice is hereby given that unless taxes delinquent mentioned in the foregoing delinquent list, together with costs and percentage thereon, are sooner paid, the real property described in said delinquent tax list, upon which taxes are a lien respectively, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay taxes, costs and percentage, will be sold at public auction at the time and place hereinafter mentioned, in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by law, and by Ordinance No. 21 of the City of South San Francisco, entitled "An ordinance providing a system for the assessment, levy and collection of all city taxes in the City of South San Francisco," passed the 19th day of April, 1909, which said ordinance and the official records showing the same are hereby expressly referred to, and the provisions thereof relating to delinquent taxes are hereby made a part hereof.

Time of Sale—Monday, June 28, 1915, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m., to-wit, 12 o'clock noon. Place of Sale—In front of the City Hall, No. 310 Linden Avenue, between Grand and Miller Avenues, in the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California. All property hereinbefore described is in the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California. Dated at South San Francisco, California, June 5, 1915.

H. W. KNEESE, Marshal and Ex-officio Tax Collector of said City of South San Francisco. W. J. SMITH, Deputy Tax Collector.

6-5-4t

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South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to every one by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where every one may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

South San Francisco is on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller & Co. Paint Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, the Pacific Coast Steel Company, the Pacific Car and Equipment Company, the Standard Corrugated Pipe Works, the Shaw-Batcher Pipe Works, Enterprise Foundry, Prest-o-Lite Works and the American Marble and Mosaic Works. The Meese-Gottfried Machinery Company of San Francisco has purchased land for its works. South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

NEXT TIME

YOU BAKE---

USE

CALIFENE

It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oil and selected beef fat in a modern and sanitary plant under the watchful eyes of U. S. Government Inspectors.

Western Meat Company

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The county board of supervisors met in regular session in Redwood City last Monday and among the business transacted the following was disposed of:

Reports of the county officers were read and ordered filed:

J. J. Shields, Auditor.

Auditor's statement of the aggregate amount of allowance that can be made against the several funds of the county, for the month of June, 1915:

General fund	\$58,262.27
Indigent fund	.....
First road district fund	.....
Second road district fund	.....
Third road district fund	.....
Fourth road district fund	.....
Fifth road district fund	.....
First road dis. special fund	.....
Second road dis. special fund	.....
Third road dis. special fund	.....
Fourth road dis. special fund	.....
Fifth road dis. special fund	.....

A. McSweeney, Tax Collector.

I have collected and receipted for the following amount of taxes paid during the month of April, 1915:

State and county taxes	.....
Menlo Park sanitary taxes	.....
El Cerrito sanitary taxes	.....
San Mateo homestead sanitary taxes	.....
Lomita sanitary taxes	.....

Total \$233,404.13

And for the month of May, 1915:

State and county taxes	.....
Menlo Park sanitary taxes	.....
El Cerrito sanitary taxes	.....
San Mateo homestead sanitary taxes	.....
Lomita sanitary taxes	.....

Total \$6,746.64

A. McSweeney, License Collector.

The following is my report as license collector during month of May, 1915:

Class A liquor, 8	.....
Class B liquor, 2	.....
Class C merchant's, 1	.....
Special liquor, 4	.....

Total \$1,130

Joseph H. Wash, Clerk.

I have collected during the month of May, 1915, the following fees, to-wit:

Clerk's fees	.....
Law library fund tax	.....

Total \$396.25

H. O. Heiner, Recorder.

Fees collected during April, 1915, \$834.50

Fees collected during May, 1915, 745.05

C. D. Hayward, Assessor.

I have collected during the month of May, 1915, as follows:

Personal property	.....
Retained commissions	.....

Paid to treasurer \$1,334.10

M. Sheehan, Sheriff.

I have collected during the month of May, 1915, \$23.15 fees due the county, and have paid the same to the county treasurer.

Prisoners boarded at the county jail during month of May, 56; whole number of days, 321½; amount due for board of prisoners, \$160.75; for mileage and board of prisoners, \$313.05.

Health Officer.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County—Gentlemen:

I herewith submit my report for the month of May, 1915: Health of the county is good. Have attended to several nuisances. Have issued 672 burial permits and two disinterments, and have received for the same \$677, all of which has been deposited with the treasurer, as per auditor's receipt attached.

Respectfully submitted,
DR. W. G. BEATTIE,
Health Officer.

The report of the superintendent of the county farm and hospital showed that during the month of April forty-eight inmates were taken care of, twelve of whom were discharged.

In the matter of the petitions for the formation of Colma sanitary districts Nos. 1 and 2, already accepted by the board, J. H. Dennis and George Lowans were called and sworn as to the signatures in said petitions.

Judge J. F. Davis appeared before the board in the matter of the Colma sanitary districts, Nos. 1 and 2. Judge Davis read a resolution calling for an election on July 16, 1915, and fixing and determining the territory for the proposed sanitary district No. 1 and within which said territory the electors shall be qualified to vote at said election. The resolution was adopted.

Judge Davis next read a resolution calling for an election on July 16, 1915, and fixing and determining the territory for the proposed sanitary district No. 2, and within which said territory the electors shall be qualified to vote at said election. The resolution was adopted.

The office of constable at Colma, in the first township, being vacant owing to the death of James H. Parker, Supervisor Casey nominated S. M. Landini to fill the vacancy. Supervisor Francis seconded the nomination. There being no other nominations, nominations were declared closed. A ballot was taken and Landini secured five votes and was declared elected.

The county clerk was granted permission to hire some one at \$3 per day to fix up the records in the vault.

On motion of Supervisor MacBain,

seconded by Supervisor Casey, the clerk was instructed to write the Southern Pacific Company and have it repair certain crossings in the county.

The following bids were opened for printing 10,000 claim blanks for the county clerk: San Mateo Times, \$74; Burlingame Advance, \$80; J. L. Brown, \$60; Peninsula Printing Company, \$75; Redwood City Democrat, \$85.

The contract was awarded to J. L. Brown, he being the lowest bidder.

FLOUR MILLS GREAT BENEFIT TO PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA

Over \$2,000,000 Distributed Annually
in Wages Alone.

Californians owe much of their prosperity to the factories and industries in this state. If it were not for these factories, many of the grains and other raw materials could not be grown, for the reason that the freight rates to eastern markets would make it impossible for California farmers to compete with farmers nearer the mills.

This is especially true of the cereal industry. During 1914, some 250,000 barrels of flour and 5,000,000 pounds of cereals were sold in this state every month. Much of the wheat and other cereals are purchased from California farmers, but Californians supply far from all of the grain necessary to supply this market.

Manufacturers find it necessary to go into eastern markets to buy part of the wheat and corn needed, paying \$11 a ton freight to bring this grain to this market. Thus the California farmer is given approximately \$10 a ton differential; he has a market that is always active, and can convert his grain into cash at any time to suit his convenience. In other words, if it were not for the cereal manufacturers located in California, the farmer would not only lose this difference of \$10 to the ton, but would be obliged to pay an additional \$10 on each ton of grain shipped from eastern markets.

California manufacturers of flour and cereals pay approximately \$2,000,000 each year to their employees. But it is not only the money that is paid to the workers in the factories and offices, but it is the money that goes to the additional labor that must be employed to ship the raw material and the manufactured product; the labor that must be employed in the manufacture of cartons, boxes, labels and other things needed in the manufacture and sale of these varied products that help make the state prosperous.

The cereal manufacturers are large taxpayers. Some \$200,000 a year are paid into the various cities and counties, as well as the state treasury each year, thus lightening the load the smaller taxpayer must carry.

When people stop to consider the vastness of these interests, the local money kept in circulation, the number of people employed, it is no wonder that they seriously consider the importance of buying goods made and produced within the confines of the state.

Yet the cereal manufacturer is but

a single example. There are hundreds of others, some larger and some smaller—concerns who are buying raw products produced here, manufacturing them into goods for the market, using California labor and California capital.

If every man, woman and child would buy California-made goods, where price and quality are equal, the amount of money spent by California manufacturers would be increased to many times the amount spent to-day. Thus every single citizen would materially profit, for it would mean more money in circulation; and more money means prosperous times.

WELLS-FARGO OFFERS \$500 IN PRIZES.

One hundred dollars to the holder of the lucky traveler's check, \$50 to the next luckiest, a third prize of \$25, ten prizes of \$10, twenty-five of \$5 and one hundred \$1 prizes. No strings attached. All you have to do to win one of the 138 prizes is to be present at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on June 15th, Wells-Fargo Day, and have any reasonable sort of luck.

Every visitor to the exposition on June 15th (excepting those entering on passes) will be given a fac simile of a Wells-Fargo traveler's check bearing a number. At 8:30 o'clock in the evening drawings will be made under the direction of the exposition officials at the bandstand in the Zone. The first number out of the hat will receive \$100. One hundred and thirty-eight prizes in all will be given away, totaling \$500.

And this is only one feature of Wells-Fargo's great celebration in San Francisco on June 15th.

Rumor has it that the parade which will start at the foot of Market street at 10:30 o'clock will eclipse all previous demonstrations in novelty and variety.

An exact replica of the Roman chariot that each day brought Caesar fresh fruit and vegetables from his country villa will typify the beginning of modern fast express service. From then on express service will be shown in pageant form—the carpet bag parcel delivery of 1841, the stage-coach and Wells-Fargo pony express of the days of '49, and the modern four days' transcontinental special express train service.

At noon special exercises will be held at the bandstand in the court of the universe, including the presentation of a commemorative bronze medal by the exposition officials and speech of acceptance by President B. D. Caldwell of Wells-Fargo, a native son of California. Following this there will be a special demonstration at the Wells-Fargo pavilion in the transportation building. For the visitor, however, the real event will be the drawing of \$500 cash prizes at 8:30 p. m. on the zone, closing what bids fair to be one of the red-letter days of exposition.

Gardening—The undersigned does all kinds of gardening, pruning and grafting in a first-class manner. Leave orders with P. Ruize, at Baden Cash Store. David Corscatt, 2-8m. Advt.

Kiss Won't Always Heal A Bruise

Wise mothers keep in their medicine closets proper lotions to apply in case children hurt themselves falling downstairs or in a hundred other ways. You can save a lot of pain by having these medicines handy. We sell such first aid things.

PENINSULA DRUG CO.

Drugs and Stationery

South San Francisco



Here's a Straight Tip!

Take our advice and buy only reliable canned goods. You can't afford to take a chance with questionable stock for the sake of a few pennies.

Our canned goods are of highest quality, and the prices are low.

Safety first!

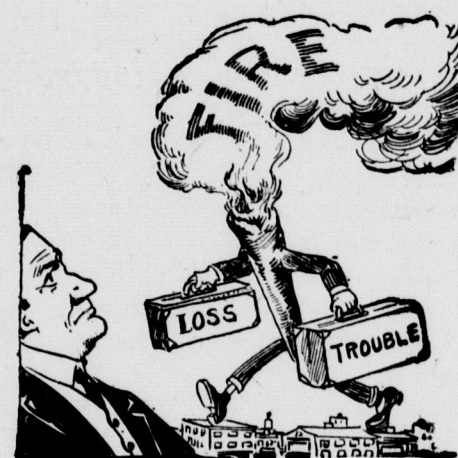


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sets his foot upon your building, and brings into your home that loss and trouble incident to every fire, you need not worry if your house and goods are fully insured. But if this is not the case, there is surely cause for apprehension. Insure to-day; don't delay, the fire may come to-night.

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6 GOOD SPECIALS NEXT WEEK

In Our Dry Goods Department

Regular 25c Ratine	15c Yd.
Regular 25c Plain Cream White Scrim, Hemstitched, fine quality	.....	20c Yd.
Regular 20c Japanese Crepe, white only	.....	12½c Yd.
Regular 15c Playtime Cloth	.....	12½c Yd.
Regular 15c Panama Zephyr Gingham, 32 inches wide	12½c Yd.
Regular 10c Amoskeag Apron Gingham	8 1-3c Yd.

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HIGH-CLASS

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Show commences at 7 p. m. nightly. Matinee Sunday at 2 p. m. Don't miss the professional tryouts every Wednesday. The great detective serial, "Exploits of Elaine," every Friday. Broadway feature picture every Sunday.

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Ask your butcher for meat from

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First-class brands of CIGARS and TOBACCOS always on hand. 222½ Grand avenue.

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South San Francisco California

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT

Farmer Owen's son had been found asleep when doing sentinel duty, and he was sentenced to be shot. A telegram had been received by his father saying that the sentence would be carried out in twenty-four hours. Mr. Allen, the minister, called to do what he could for the sorrowing family. During his visit a long letter arrived; Blossom, the farmer's little daughter, opened the door and received it. "It is from him!" was all she said.

It was like a message from the dead. Mr. Owen took the letter, but could not break the envelope, on account of his trembling fingers, and held it toward Mr. Allen with the helplessness of a child.

The minister opened it, and read as follows:

"Dear Father: When this reaches you—I shall be—in—eternity. At first it seemed awful to me; but I have thought about it so much now that it had no terror. They say they will not bind or blind me, but that I may meet my death like a man. I thought, father, that it might have been on the battlefield for my country, and that when I fell it would be fighting gloriously; but to be shot down like a dog for nearly betraying it—to die for neglect of duty—oh, father, I wonder the very thought does not kill me. But I shall not disgrace you. I am going to write you all about it, and when I am gone you may tell my comrades. You know I promised Jimmie Carr's mother I would look after her boy; and when he fell sick I did all I could for him. He was not strong when ordered back into the ranks, and the day before that night I carried all his luggage, besides my own, on our march. Toward night we went in on double quick, and, though the luggage began to feel very heavy, everybody else was tired, too. And as for Jimmie, if I had not lent him an arm now and then, he would have dropped by the way. I was all tired out when we went into camp, and then it was Jimmie's turn to be sentry, and I would take his place; but I was too tired, father. I could not have kept awake though a gun had been pointed at my head; but I did not know it until—well, until it was too late."

"God be thanked!" said Mr. Owen. "I knew Bennie was not the boy to sleep carelessly at his post."

"They tell me to-day that I have a short reprieve—time to write to you, our good colonel says. Forgive him, father; he only does his duty; he would gladly save me if he could. And do not lay my death against Jimmie. The poor boy is heart-broken, and does nothing but beg and entreat them to let him die in my stead."

"I can't bear to think of mother and Blossom. Comfort them father. Tell them I die as a brave boy should, and that when the war is over they will not be ashamed of me, as they must be now. God help me; it is very hard to bear. Good-bye, father. God seems near and dear to me, as if He felt sorry for His poor broken-hearted child, and would take me to be with Him—in a better, better life."

"To-night I shall see the cows coming home from pasture, and precise little Blossom standing on the stoop, waiting for me; but—I shall—never—come. God bless you all. Forgive your poor Bennie."

Late that night a little figure glided down the footpath toward the railway station. The guard, as he reached down to lift her into the carriage, wondered at the tear-stained face that was upturned toward the dim lantern he held in his hand.

A few questions and ready answers told him all, and no father could have cared more tenderly for his only child than he for our little Blossom. She was on her way to Washington to ask President Lincoln for her brother's life. She had brought Bennie's letter with her; no good, kind heart, like the president's, could refuse to be melted by it.

The next morning they reached New York, and the guard hurried her on to Washington. Every minute now might be the means of saving her brother's life. The president had just seated himself to his evening's task, when the door softly opened, and

Blossom, with downcast eyes and folded hands, stood before him.

"Well, my child," he said in his pleasant, cheerful tones, "what do you want?"

"Bennie's life, please sir," faltered Blossom.

"Bennie! Who is Bennie?"

"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."

"Oh, yes; I remember. It was a fatal sleep. You see, child, it was a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost by his negligence."

"So my father said," replied Blossom, gravely. "But poor Bennie was so tired, sir, and Jimmie so weak. He did the work of two, sir, and it was Jimmie's night, not his; but Jimmie was too tired, and Bennie never thought about himself, and he was tired, too."

"What is this you say, child? Come here, I do not understand." And the kind man, as ever, caught eagerly at what seemed to be a justification of an offense.

Blossom went to him. He put his hand tenderly on her shoulder, and turned up the pale, anxious face toward his. How tall he seemed! And he was president of the United States, too! A dim thought of this kind passed through little Blossom's mind; but she told her simple, straightforward story, and handed Bennie's letter to Mr. Lincoln to read.

He read it carefully; then, taking up a pen, wrote a few hasty lines and rang his bell. Blossom heard this order given:

"Send this dispatch at once."

The president then turned to the girl, and said: "Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours, who could approve his country's sentence even when it took the life of a child like that, Abraham Lincoln thinks the life far too precious to be lost. Go back, or—wait until to-morrow; Bennie will need a change after he has so bravely faced death; he shall go with you."

"God bless you, sir!" said Blossom.

Two days after this interview the young soldier came to the White House with his little sister. He was called into the president's private room, and a strap was fastened on his shoulder. Mr. Lincoln then said, "The soldier that could carry a sick comrade's baggage, and die for the act so uncomplainingly, deserves well of his country."

Then Bennie and Blossom took their way to their Green Mountain home. A crowd gathered at the railway station to welcome them back; and, as Farmer Owen's hand grasped that of his boy, tears flowed down his cheeks, and he was heard to say fervently, "The Lord be praised."

LAZY, HAPPY BORDEAUX

Burdigala, better known by its everyday name of Bordeaux, the new capital of my country, a patch of France upon which the sun and Dionysus have smiled—the land of palatable red wine and pleasant, dark women. To most newspaper-reading people Bordeaux is interesting just now because of the change that has happened to it; for the Bordeaux is interesting because it does not change. So writes Marthe Trolly-Curtin in the London Sketch.

Bordeaux does not want to change—it is a lazy, happy, bourgeois, well-fed town; it is snug and contented, warmed for nine months of the year by a very clement climate, and all the year round by the rutilant glow of its claret. Bordeaux has a few large and fine streets, and many old-fashioned and insanitary ones, the improvement of which nobody really cares about, least of all the dwellers of those particular streets, the bad air of which seems to agree with them to an extraordinary degree. The Bond street of Bordeaux is the Rue Sainte Catherine, a narrow, dark, cobbled street, wherein you can buy quite smart hats, and where fishwives and their wares spread themselves on the threshold of fashionable modistes.

In Bordeaux life counts more years and summers more days than in most other towns. It seldom snows, but often rains; ice on lakes or ponds is a wonder to be talked about at many "fieve o'clocks" for

many weeks after. Well do I remember the year in Bordeaux when the lake of the Jardin Public did freeze; the Bordeaux papers had leading articles on the event. "One could almost skate on the lake," they said, "so thick was the ice." All the fashionable people of the town assembled to view the wonder; a score of them had even brought skates with them. Rash people! The ice melted away under the warmth of their enthusiasm, and the daredevils took what the anglophile Bordelais calls a "tob"—a short immersion in cold water.

Conservative and Comfortable.

The population of Bordeaux is conservative and comfortable—conservative by nature and comfortable by principles. In the heart of the city there is a large open space called Les Quinconces, where twice a year a big fair is held, a real fair with a real giantess, a dwarf no less real and a real glass-spinner, gingerbread shops, booths of all sorts and mournfully real merry-go-rounds. Every one in Bordeaux and the Bordelais district goes to the fair—the somebodies to show their Paris frocks, made in Bordeaux (and very well made, too!), the nobodies to eat gingerbread and have their teeth pulled out, not by the gingerbread, but by a gorgeous being in a red-and-gold dress with a big drum, a mighty wrist and a monstrous pair of pincers!

Bordeaux has no motor omnibuses and very few taxicabs, even in time of peace, as nobody in Bordeaux is really ever in a hurry; they know there that one should always postpone until to-morrow what one could have done to-day, thanks to which principle one achieves fewer follies. It is not so clean as Lyons, but how much more smiling a town!—and it gives an impression of greater cleanliness because of its clarity, because of the sun, the space of its center and fine quays, and the whiteness of the magnificent stones of its buildings. It is not so animated as Marseilles, but its population is more stable—everybody knows everybody else, and—well, it saves surprises and social slips. There are two events in the year—the horse show, which, like the fair, is held on the Quinconces, and the ball, the ball at the prefecture an invitation to which is the hallmark of a satisfactory status.

Society Wholesomely Mixed.

Its "society" is admirably and wholesomely mixed, for it is a university, military and business town, and, Bordeaux not being very large, those divers elements have to form a certain alliance through the constant jostling, meeting and living close together.

In a certain part of the province there is a strange streak among the people, many of them having blue eyes, blonde or ginger hair and fresh complexions, quite the English type. The Black Prince and his army occupied the Aquitaine, of which he was governor; his son, Richard II, was even born there in a castle, the ruins of which can still be seen. It is a long while ago, I grant you, but until of late years French people, especially of the provinces, traveled very little and intermarried much, which might justify the surmise that these two facts are related, and that many among the Medocains are of English descent.

What else can I tell you of Bordeaux that will sound less pedantic? That nowhere else in the world can they accommodate mushrooms in such truly inspired manner; that it has a fine theatre, the staircase of which, they say, served as model for that of the Paris opera; that Bordeaux is a great productive place, not only of good wines, but of rich voices, as are her sister towns, Marseilles and Toulouse; and that there is a cathedral, lovely and lovable, motherly, homely, and awfully stately, dating from the eleventh century, with the dearest gargoyles crawling along every cornice, and such a collection of stone saints on the portal that one wonders if they have left any room for "us others" in paradise.

Placing Him.

"So yo' are goin' to be mah son-in-law, am yo'?" inquired old Brother Buckaloo.

"Yessah, dat's what it 'mounts to," said the colored swain. "But dat ain't what Ah'm a-marryin' Louella Maud foh. Yo' am purely incidental to de emergency, sah, purely incidental."

A CLEVER RUSE

A gentleman boarded a North River boat at New York one afternoon, went to the purser's office and engaged a stateroom, giving his name, Edgar Rawlins. He was followed by a man who was given a room near him and whose name was entered as Thomas Brown. In the evening as Mr. Rawlins was coming out of his room he was met by Mr. Brown, who said:

"Beg pardon, sir! Have you a bunch of keys?"

"I have."

"I have left the key to my suit case at home. Would you kindly let me have your ring that I may see if there is one on it that will fit my lock?"

Mr. Rawlins produced his keys and handed them to Brown, who went into his stateroom. He remained there several minutes, then returned and thanked the man who had favored him, regretting that he had not found a key that would serve his purpose, but he was just as much obliged.

Mr. Rawlins forgot this seemingly unimportant episode, making a journey to Chicago and returning within a week. The day after his arrival at home he went to his private safe, opened it, put away some papers that he had taken with him on his journey and was about to close it when he noticed that a drawer in which his wife kept some valuable jewels was partly open. He pushed it back in place, then, he knew not why, pulled it out far enough to enable him to look within.

It was empty.

He examined every drawer in the safe to see if the jewels had been placed elsewhere, then called his wife and asked her if she had removed them. She said she had not. A thorough search of the safe was made, but the jewels were not found. There had been no breaking into the house, so far as was known, and if there had been the safe could not have been opened and locked again without the key, which Mr. Rawlins always kept in his possession, and there was no duplicate.

The loss of the jewels was a mystery. If the lock had been picked it must have been done by some one who lived in the house. Yet there was no one there who had the mechanical skill requisite to pick a lock and no one suspected of having the slightest desire to perpetrate a theft. The inmates consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins, a son twenty-two years old, steady as a clock; a daughter eighteen and the servants, who had been, with the family many years. Both the son and the daughter had their friends, who, with other guests, had been where the safe was kept in a hallway at the rear of the house on the second story. No person except a friend of the family was known to have been there during the limit of time when the jewels must have been taken.

No hope was entertained of regaining the lost jewels, but it was finally decided to employ a detective for the purpose of making an effort to solve the mystery. Edward Joyce was sent to the house by the agency applied to and, after a thorough examination of every one in the house, set about looking over the premises. He tested every lock of both door and window and found all in good order, though no one could vouch for the window on the second floor having been locked.

In the rear of the house was a grape arbor not quite so high as the second story windows and about ten feet from the house. Any one, by climbing the arbor, could rest a twelve-foot ladder on it and thus reach the window. The detective, by means of a magnifying glass, discovered footmarks on the side slats

and one of the slats had been freshly broken. The window near the arbor opened into the hall in which stood the safe.

The detective, after making an examination of this route to the safe, declared that the house must have been entered by it and the robbery committed at the same time. But he was no nearer to how the safe could have been unlocked and relocked than before. A theory was advanced that the thief had gone to Mr. Rawlins' clothes, stolen the safe key and replaced it after committing the theft. But Mr. Rawlins, when at home, slept with his bedroom door locked and was not at home when the jewels were taken.

Mr. Joyce's next step was to call for the safe key. On receiving it he slipped it through his fingers and noticed that it felt as if it had been waxed. Bringing a powerful pocket microscope to bear on it, he asked Mr. Rawlins if it had been out of his possession. The reply at first was "No," but presently, remembering that he had loaned his keys for a few moments to a man on the boat to try if any of the keys would fit his suit case lock, Mr. Rawlins told the story of the loan. The detective handed him his key and said:

"The problem of how your safe was opened is very plain. As to your recovering the jewels, that is another matter. When the man who borrowed your keys carried them into his stateroom he took an impression with wax of your safe key. He doubtless knew or learned afterward who you were and where you lived. With a safe key made from the impression he had taken in wax he opened your safe and took the jewels."

The lost property was finally recovered and the detective's theory confirmed.—John Turnlee.

Why She Wasn't There.

An agent, approaching a house, met a little boy at the gate and asked:

"Is your mother home?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy politely.

The agent walked across the long lawn, and, after rapping several times without receiving an answer, returned to the youth, saying:

"I thought you said your mother was at home?"

"Yes, sir; she is," replied the boy.

"But I have rapped several times without receiving an answer."

"That may be, sir," said the boy; "I don't live there."

In Self-Defense.

"You are charged with stealin' chickens; do you want a lawyer?"

"No, yer honah."

"Why not?"

"If it please do co't, I'd like to keep dem chickens myself after havin' all de trubble er gittin' em."

Most times the last word is the consolation prize given to the loser in a controversy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California. In the Matter of the Estate of Hermann Oberhaus (also known as and called Hermann Zumoberhaus), deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, W. A. Brooke, administrator of the estate of Hermann Oberhaus (also known as and called Hermann Zumoberhaus), deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, W. A. Brooke, at the office of Messrs. Ross & Ross, First National Bank Building, Redwood City, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Dated June 3rd, 1915.
W. A. BROOKE,
Administrator of the estate of Hermann Oberhaus (also known as and called Hermann Zumoberhaus), deceased.
Ross & Ross, Attorneys for Administrator.
First publication in The Enterprise, June 5, 1915.
6-5-5t

COTTAGES

FOR SALE OR RENT

APPLY TO

South San Francisco Land & Improvement Co

THE LOOTING OF THE CUBA LOTTERY

Down in Cuba, in the good old days of the Spanish regime, the lambs used to gambol and the caballeros (also lambs) used to gamble, too. Everybody gambled, the high, low and the middle as well as the interlinear strata of society which in Cuba are legion. The barefoot mestizo, who lives on roots with a queer name and a sweet potato taste and which he pokes out of the ground with a stick, gambled. And the land owner, the banker and merchant, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker all gambled. It was a joyous time.

Around and around the old world streets of Havana, Santiago and the other big towns would go the old women, selling lottery tickets to all and sundry for 20 cents. Into the cafes, where dandies sat at coffee or liquor, would go the soft-voiced vendors of more expensive lottery tickets. The old women and the suave men both did thriving businesses. The money went to the Spanish government, which conducted the lottery, an annual event at Madrid.

Nobody Too Poor to Gamble.

The prizes? Oh, they were many and of assorted sizes, from one-half million dollars down to a two-spot. Would you take a chance on one-half million? Spend then \$200. Or, if that sum was beyond you, buy a tenth part of a \$200 share and, if the number won, receive a tenth part of the prize.

Rich, poor, old, young—they all ran after the Spanish "spon," the same being spondulicks. In all the land there wasn't a gambling "lamb" that didn't gamble for the fleecing. And the Spanish government wielded the shears. Lottery agents were everywhere. On the streets they were thick as newsboys in an American city. At the doors of homes they knocked more frequently and more welcome than book agents here. Cuba was gambling mad.

Bankers who faced ruin, to the best knowledge of all Cuba, would make a killing in the lottery and pay off their debts and buy wine. Washerwomen and newswomen would make a killing and sport silks and satins and coaches.

Of course, in such circumstances ripe for the plundering, clever brains must needs plan to outwit the lottery. So Cuba had her one-half million dollar swindle—The Swindle—a scandal for years in the Pearl of the Antilles.

Earl A. MacBride, chief clerk now in the office of postoffice inspector, Kansas City, knows all about it. MacBride was in Cuba shortly afterward, along in '99, with the Cuban postal service. It was some scandal, too, says MacBride. It happened in this wise:

The lottery was operated by the Spanish government, and tickets sold all over the Spanish dominions. However, there was one section of tickets and prizes devoted exclusively to Cuba. But the drawings were held in Madrid. Now, on the day when the drawings should be held, all Cuba forgot to take its siesta and hung around the newspaper offices, waiting for the news. At the Spanish Bank in Havana a man seeking to deposit money couldn't force a way in. For it was at the Spanish Bank that the news of the winners would be received, and it was there the winners would get their money.

The One Foolish Conspirator.

Well, then, on the great day, according to precedent, the Spanish government at Madrid cabled the number of the big prize winner, the number which should drag down the one-half million dollar capital prize, to the Spanish Bank at Havana. The Havana bank cabled back for confirmation. All still according to precedent. Came confirmation.

Then two men in the crowd pushed forward, hauling, mauling a way, proclaiming clamorously they had won. True enough. There was the number, the same which had been confirmed. Very well seniors, how will you have it? Will you take it with you, or leave it on deposit?

They took it with 'em.

Some time later the pair divided with a cable operator from a lonely little station on the Florida shore. But it was an important station. Through it were relayed all messages

to and from between Havana and Madrid.

The cable operator resigned his job at the lonely little station on the Florida shore and dropped from sight. One of the others took his third of the one-half million and dropped from sight. Gone then were two men and two-thirds of one-half million dollars.

But the other man stayed around Havana, dressing in the best, dining all comers, winning acquaintances. He did it too well. In liquor and confidence, one night, he confided that he and the others had swindled the government out of the capital prize. It had been very easy, he said, for the cable operator, on receiving the prize-winning number from Madrid, to route through to Havana the number of the ticket he and his two partners held. Likewise to return confirmation of the same to Havana. And such a good joke, was it not, senior?

He cooled his heels in a Moro Castle dungeon next day. The unspent portion of his third of the one-half million was recovered.

"But the other two birds and their money got clean away," said MacBride. "They never were caught."

How Did He Know the Size?

A man who had recently become engaged to a charming young girl chanced to be in a fashionable shop when his eye caught a glimpse of a jeweled belt that seemed to him an acceptable gift for his fiancée. He asked a clerk to place an assortment of the belts on the counter.

"Ladies' belts?" queried the polite salesman. "Certainly, sir; what size?"

The young man blushed. "Really," he stammered. "I don't know." And he gazed about him helplessly for a moment or so. Finally a happy thought appeared to strike him. "Can't you let me have a yardstick for a moment?" he asked. The yardstick being forthcoming, he placed it along the inside of his arm from shoulder to wrist. Then looking up at the clerk, he exclaimed, triumphantly, "Twenty inches."

It Sounds Reasonable.

Charles Reece, the well-known Wadena well digger, who came near losing his life in an accident two weeks ago, drove to town in his Ford Saturday night. His jaw was fractured, but luckily his skull was not. Had the 800-pound weight, which fell a distance of eighteen feet, struck him squarely on the head instead of a glancing blow, he would have been killed.

Locomotive Is Blamed.

Locomotives, it has been proved, are the largest contributing cause to forest fires. An investigation recently made along the White Mountain and Southern Appalachian mountain ranges shows that of 509 fires occurring in 1914, 319 were due to sparks from the smokestacks of locomotives. In the state of Virginia 90 per cent of the fires were traced to locomotives. Out of 272 fires, 227 were started by engine sparks.

This fact becomes one of vital interest to the federal authorities since the loss in the national forest reserves of the west alone amounted to \$677,000 in 1914. This represented among other things the destruction of 340,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, injury to private lands, destruction of young trees, etc.

Not Just What He Meant.

"So many men marry now for money," she said; "you wouldn't marry me for money, would you, Harry?"

"No," said Harry absently. "I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world."

And he was amazed when she exclaimed, "Oh, you horrid, horrid wretch!"

The Last Carr.

The Carrs already had a very large family when the arrival of another little Carr was announced.

"My goodness!" exclaimed one of the long-suffering neighbors. "It is certainly to be hoped that this is the caboose."

Forgiving.

When a man is his own worst enemy he is usually willing to forgive and forget.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

To the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the Grant of a Right, Privilege or Franchise, and of the Intention of Said Board of Trustees to Grant the Same.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, 1915, The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, made a written application to the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, a municipal corporation in the County of San Mateo, State of California, for the grant of a certain right and privilege upon the terms and conditions set forth in a draft ordinance, a copy of which is in words and figures following, to-wit:

ORDINANCE NO.

An Ordinance, Granting to the Right to Place, Erect and Maintain Poles, Wires and Other Appliances and Conductors and to Lay Underground Conductors for Wires for the Transmission of Electricity for Telephone and Telegraph Purposes, in, Upon, and Under the Streets, Alleys, Avenues, Thoroughfares and Public Highways, in the City of South San Francisco, State of California, and to Exercise the Privilege of Operating Telephone and Telegraph Instruments and of Doing Telephone and Telegraph Business Within Said City of South San Francisco.

Whereas, All matters, acts, and things precedent to the granting of the franchise hereinafter set forth have heretofore happened, been done and performed in due form of law.

Section 1. There is hereby granted by the City of South San Francisco to

to do a general telephone and telegraph business within said City of South San Francisco and to place, erect, lay and maintain and operate in and under the streets, alleys, avenues, thoroughfares, and public highways within the City of South San Francisco, poles, wires and other appliances and conductors for the transmission of electricity for telephone and telegraph purposes; such wires and other appliances and conductors may be strung on poles and other fixtures above ground at the option of the said grantee, or such conductors may be laid underground in pipes or conduits or otherwise protected, and such other apparatus may be used as may be necessary or proper to operate and maintain the same.

Section 2. Whenever wires are strung on poles, such poles shall be of height sufficient to clear the wires a minimum height of twenty (20) feet above the ground. Wherever possible poles shall be set in the alleys of said City and shall be placed in such a manner as will least interfere with travel thereon. When poles are used to convey wires, such conduits shall be placed, wherever possible, in the parking spaces between curbs and sidewalks, except where it is necessary to cross streets or alleys. Where poles are placed on streets, they must be located as nearly as possible upon the prolongations of lines separating lots.

Section 3. It shall be lawful for said grantee, to make all needful excavation in any such streets, alleys, avenues, thoroughfares, and public highways in said City of South San Francisco for the purpose of placing, erecting, laying and maintaining poles or other supports or conductors for said wires or repairing, removing or replacing the same, and such work shall be done in compliance with the necessary rules, regulations, ordinances or orders which may, during the continuance of this franchise, be adopted from time to time by the Board of Trustees of said City of South San Francisco.

Section 4. Whenever said grantee shall disturb any of the streets, for the purpose aforesaid, he shall restore the same to good order and condition as soon as practicable without unnecessary delay, and failing to do so the Board of Trustees of said City of South San Francisco shall have the right to fix a reasonable time within which such repairs and restoration of streets shall be completed, and upon failure of such repairs being made by said grantee, the said Board of Trustees shall cause repairs to be made at the expense of said grantee.

Section 5. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed in any way to prevent the proper authorities of said City of South San Francisco from sewerage, grading, planing, rock, paving, repairing, altering, or improving any of the streets, alleys, avenues, thoroughfares and public highways or places within said City of South San Francisco in or upon which the poles, wires or other conductors of said grantee shall be placed, but all such work or improvement shall be done, if possible, so as not to obstruct or prevent the free use of said poles, wires, conductors, conduits, pipes or other apparatus. Said City shall not be liable to said grantee for any necessary interruption of telephone and telegraph service, while making such improvements or repairs.

Section 6. In consideration of the right and privileges hereby granted, the City of South San Francisco shall have the right to use the right and privilege to place, where aerial construction exists, a fixture on the tops of poles erected and maintained under this franchise, to which may be attached wires not exceeding four, and where underground conduits exist the said grantee shall furnish said City of South San Francisco with one duct in its underground system, or two pairs of wires in underground cable free of charge to said City of South San Francisco to be used for low tension police and fire alarm purposes, it being understood that it shall be optional with the grantee as to whether two pairs of wires shall be given or a duct in the underground system provided, however, that said City of South San Francisco shall in its use and maintenance of such fixtures, wires or duct comply with the reasonable plans and rules of said grantee, so that there may be a minimum danger of contact between the said wires, cables, or ducts of said grantee, its successors or assigns; nor shall the wires of said City be unduly exposed to foreign electrical currents in excess of five thousand volts; and, provided, further, that in case of rearrangement of the said plant, the said City of South San Francisco will care for its own wires and construction, and will save the grantee harmless from any accidents caused by such construction.

Section 7. Said grantee hereby grants to said City of South San Francisco, during the term of this franchise, the use of Three (3) telephones and truly for the use of said City a limited number of calls throughout the region within which no toll or extra charge shall be required of any telephone subscriber of said grantee in said City of South San Francisco.

Section 8. The grantee of this fran-

chise shall, upon the determination of the fact that is the successful bidder, file a bond running to the City of South San Francisco, with at least two (2) good and sufficient sureties to be approved by said Board of Trustees, in the penal sum of One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars, conditioned that said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall observe, fulfill and perform each and every condition of said franchise, and that in case of any breach of condition of such bond, then the whole of said penal sum therein named shall be taken and be deemed to be liquidated damages, and shall be recoverable from the principal and sureties upon said bond; said bond shall be filed with the Board of Trustees within five days after this franchise is awarded, and before the final passage of this ordinance.

Section 9. The grantee of said franchise and its successors or assigns, arising from the use, operation or possession of said franchise, shall pay to the City of South San Francisco, two per cent (2 per cent) of the gross annual receipts of the said grantee, its successors or assigns, arising from the use, operation or possession of said franchise, provided, however, that no percentage shall be paid for the first five (5) years succeeding the date of the going into effect of the ordinance granting said franchise; and that thereafter such percentage shall be payable annually; and in event such payment is not made, said franchise shall be immediately, upon the failure to make said payment, at the time the same shall fall due, by said grantee, its successors or assigns, forfeited.

Section 10. However, nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as releasing the said grantee from the proper compliance with any police rule or regulation, now in effect which the public convenience or necessity may demand from time to time and which may be adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco during the life of this franchise.

Section 11. The privileges and franchise hereby granted shall continue and be in force for a period of twenty-five (25) years from and after the date on which this ordinance shall take effect.

Section 12. This ordinance shall be published once in "The Enterprise," a weekly newspaper published and circulated in the City of South San Francisco, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the expiration of thirty (30) days after the date of its passage.

That it is proposed by said Board of Trustees to grant said right, privilege and franchise upon the terms and conditions set forth in said draft ordinance; and

That the character of said right, privilege and franchise is fully described in the aforesaid draft ordinance, to which reference is hereby made, and that the term for which it is proposed to grant said right, privilege or franchise is twenty-five (25) years from and after the date on which the ordinance granting the same shall take effect; and

That sealed bids for the grant of said right, privilege or franchise will be received by said Board of Trustees and may be filed with the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco up to the hour of eight (8) o'clock p. m. Monday, the 21st day of June, 1915; and that the successful bidder and his assigns, must, during the life of said franchise, pay to said City of South San Francisco two (2) per cent of the gross annual receipts arising from the use, operation or possession of said right, privilege or franchise, as more fully expressed in Section 9 of the aforesaid ordinance, to which reference is hereby made; and

That each sealed bid shall be accompanied with cash or a certified check payable to the Treasurer of said City of South San Francisco for the full amount of said bid, and no sealed bids will be considered unless said cash or check is enclosed therewith, and the successful bidder shall deposit at least ten (10) per cent of the amount of his bid with the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco before the franchise shall be struck off to him; and if he shall fail to make such deposit immediately, then, and in that case, his bid shall not be received and shall be considered as void, and the said franchise shall then and there be again offered for sale to the bidder who shall make the highest cash bid therefor, subject to the same conditions as to deposit as above mentioned, and such procedure shall be had until said franchise is struck off, sold and awarded to the bidder who shall make the necessary deposit of at least ten (10) per cent of the amount of his bid therefor as herein provided; and

That the successful bidder shall deposit with the City Clerk of the City of South San Francisco, within twenty-four (24) hours of acceptance of his bid, the remaining ninety (90) per cent of the amount thereof; and in case he or it shall fail to do so, then the said deposit theretofore made shall be forfeited and the award of said franchise shall be void; and the said franchise shall then and there be again offered for sale to the highest bidder therefor; in the same manner and under the same restrictions as hereinbefore provided; and in case said bidder shall fail to deposit with the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco the remaining ninety (90) per cent of his bid, within twenty-four (24) hours after its acceptance, the award to him of said franchise shall be set aside and the deposit theretofore made by him shall be forfeited; and

That the successful bidder for said right, privilege or franchise shall, within five (5) days after said right, privilege or franchise shall have been struck off, sold and awarded, file a bond running to the City of South San Francisco, with at least two (2) good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said Board of Trustees, in the penal sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), conditioned, that such bidder shall well and truly observe, fulfill and perform each and every term and condition of said right, privilege or franchise, and that in case of any breach of condition of such bond, the whole amount of the penal sum therein named shall be taken and deemed to be liquidated damages,

and shall be recoverable from the principal and sureties upon said bond.

Reference is hereby made for further particulars to the application of The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, for the grant of a certain right, privilege or franchise, filed with the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco on the 17th day of May, 1915; to the order and resolution of said Board of Trustees adopted on the 17th day of May, 1915, declaring its intention to grant said right, privilege or franchise, and directing the publication of this notice, which said resolution is now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco; and to an act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 22, 1905, entitled "An act providing for the sale of street railroad and other franchises in counties and municipalities, and providing conditions for the granting of such franchises by the legislative or other governing bodies, and repealing conflicting acts," and the amendments to said act, and said application, order and resolution and acts of the Legislature of the State of California are expressly made a part of this notice.

Dated May 17, 1915.

5-22-5t WILLIAM J. SMITH, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hans L. Kofoed, also known as H. L. Kofoed, Deceased.—No. 1397.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Hans L. Kofoed, also known as H. L. Kofoed, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit such claims, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administratrix, at the law office of J. W. Coleberd, Post Office Building, South San Francisco, California, which said office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Hans L. Kofoed, also known as H. L. Kofoed, deceased.

ETHEL M. DAVIDSON, Administratrix of the estate of Hans L. Kofoed, also known as H. L. Kofoed, Deceased.

J. W. Coleberd, Attorney for said Deceased. Dated and first published at South San Francisco, California, on the 15th day of May, 1915. 5-15-5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of VINCENT LUCCHESI, also known as V. Lucchesi, Deceased.—No. 1398.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Vincent Lucchesi, also known as V. Lucchesi, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit such claims, with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the law office of J. W. Coleberd, Postoffice Building, South San Francisco, California, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Vincent Lucchesi, deceased.

WILLIAM E. LUCCHESI, Administrator of the Estate of Vincent Lucchesi, also known as V. Lucchesi, deceased.

J. W. Coleberd, attorney for said administrator. Dated and first published at South San Francisco, California, on this 23rd day of May, 1915. 6-12-5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANCESCO MASNAGHETTI, also known as Frank Masnaghetti, deceased.—No. 1302.—Probate.—Superior Court San Mateo County.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Francesco Masnaghetti, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the office of The Enterprise, newspaper, at South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with the estate of Francesco Masnaghetti, also known as Frank Masnaghetti, deceased.

GEORGE F. CAVALLI, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Francesco Masnaghetti, also known as Frank Masnaghetti, deceased. South San Francisco, May 17th, 1915. 5-22-5t

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